Public-key Infrastructure

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? (1996-2016)

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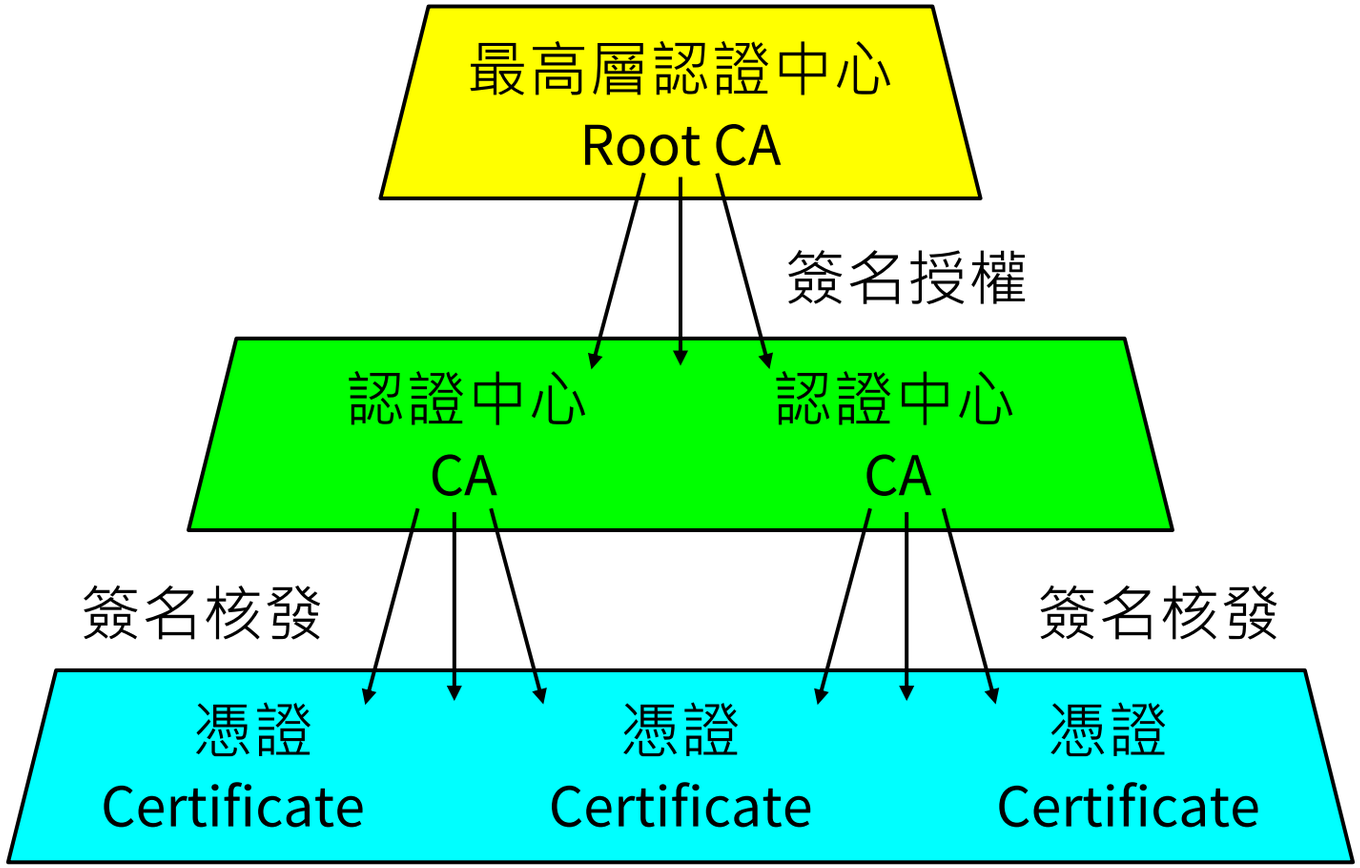
Public-key Infrastructure

- A set of hardware, software, people, policies, and procedures
- To create, manage, distribute, use, store, and revoke digital certificates
- Encryption, authentication, signature
- Bootstrapping secure communication protocols

CA: Certificate Authority (1)



CA: Certificate Authority (2)

- Certificate
  - Contains data of the owner, such as Company Name, Server Name, Name, Email, Address,…
  - Public key of the owner.
  - Followed by some digital signatures.
    - Sign for the certificate.
  - In X.509
    - A certificate is signed by a CA.
    - To verify the correctness of the certificate, check the signature of CA.

CA: Certificate Authority (3)

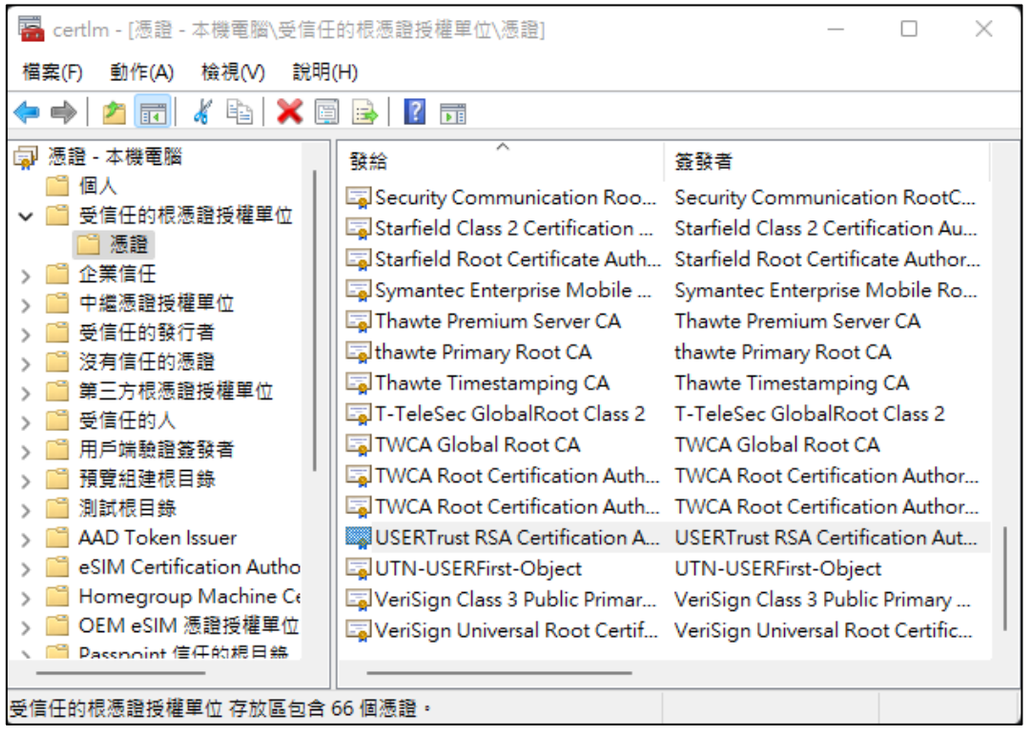
- Certificate Authority (CA)
  - “憑證授權” in Windows CHT version.
  - In X.509, it is itself a certificate.
    - The data of CA.
    - To sign certificates for others.
  - Each CA contains a signature of Root CA.
  - To verify a valid certificate
    - Check the signature of Root CA in the certificate of CA.
    - Check the signature of CA in this certificate.
- Reference: http://www.imacat.idv.tw/tech/sslcerts.html

What is a CA ? (1)

- *Certificate Authority* (認證中心)
- Trusted server which signs certificates
- One private key and relative public key
- Tree structure of X.509
  - *Root CA*

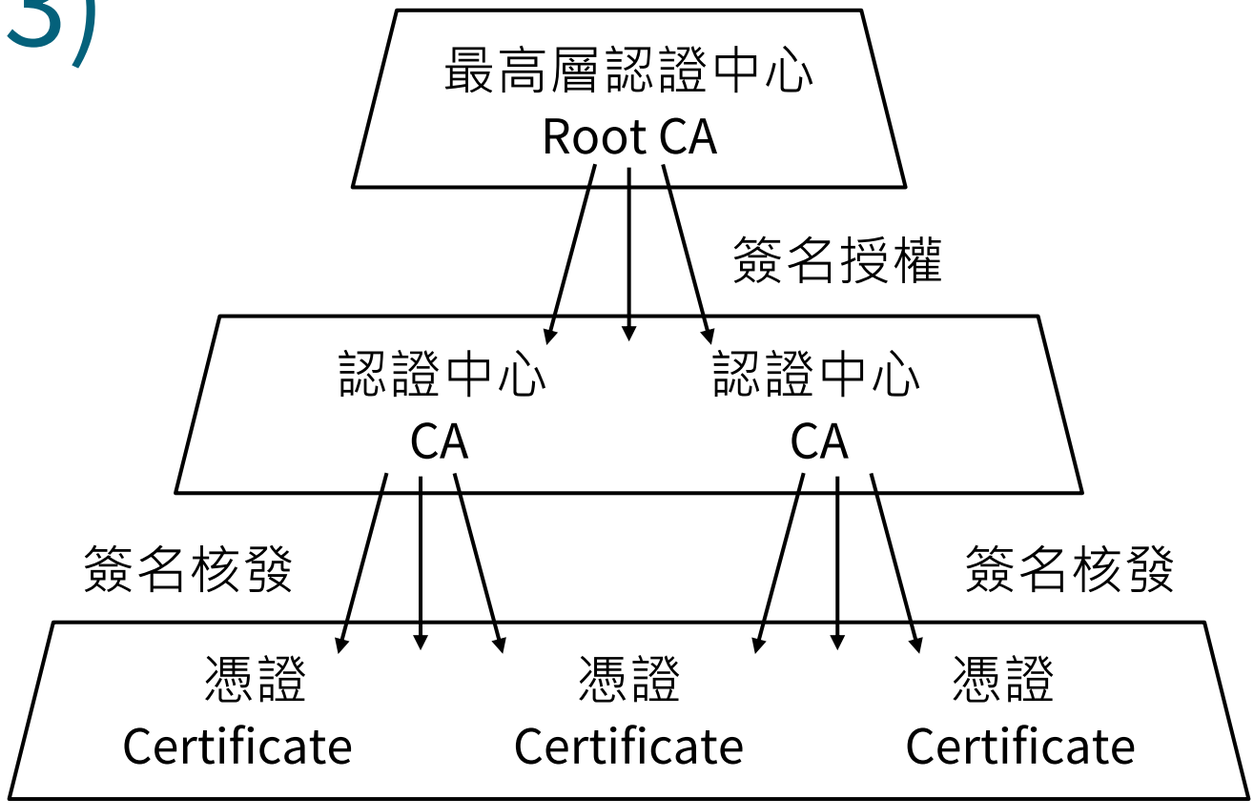
What is a CA ? (2)

- Root CA (最高層認證中心)
  - In Windows:「受信任的根憑證授權單位」
  - Root CA do not sign the certificates for users
    - Authorize CA to sign the certificates for users, instead.
  - Root CA signs for itself
  - To trust Root CA
    - Install the certificate of Root CA via secure channel.
  - security/ca_root_nss
    - Root certificate bundle from the Mozilla Project



What is a CA ? (3)

- Tree structure of CA

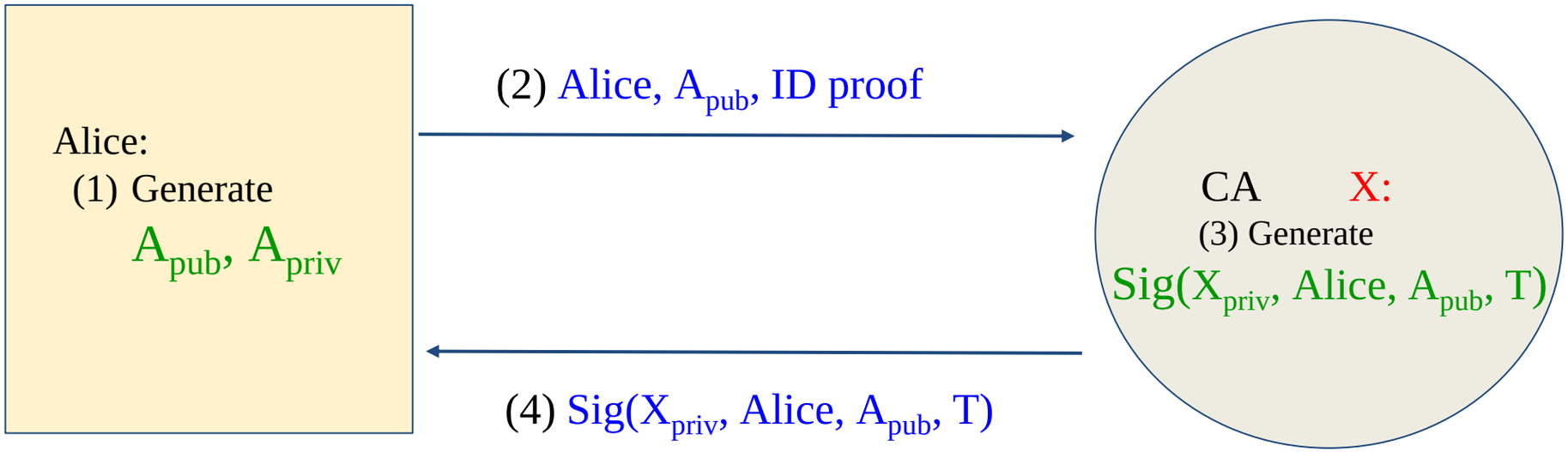


- Cost of certificate
  - PublicCA : NT $9,600 / per year / per host
  - Myself : NT $0
  - Let's Encrypt : NT $0
    - https://letsencrypt.org

Certificate (1)

- Digital Certificate, Public-key Certificate, Network Identity
- A certificate is issued by a CA *X*
- A certificate of a user A consists:
  - The name of the issuer CA *X*
  - His/her public key A_{pub}
  - The signature $Sig(X_{priv}, A, A_{pub})$ by the CA *X*
  - The expiration date
  - Applications
    - Encryption / Signature

Certificate (2)



$Cert_{A,X}$=[Alice, A_{pub}, $Sig(X_{priv}, Alice, A_{pub}, T)$]

Note: CA does not know A_{priv}

Certificate (3)

- Guarantee of CA and certificate
  - Guarantee the public key is of someone
  - Someone is not guaranteed to be safe
- Security of transmitting DATA
  - Transmit session key first
    - Public-key cryptosystem
  - Transmit DATA by session key
    - Symmetric-key cryptosystem

SSL & TLS

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SSL/TLS

- SSL/TLS
  - Provide communication security over the Internet
    - Prevent eavesdropping and tampering
  - Encrypt segments over Transport Layer

※ SSL: Secure Sockets Layer

※ TLS: Transport Layer Security

History – (1)

- SSL - developed by Netscape
  - SSL 1.0: never publicly released
  - SSL 2.0: released in 1995
    - A number of security flaws
  - SSL 3.0: released in 1996
    - A complete redesign
    - Newer versions of SSL/TLS are based on SSL 3.0
  - SSL 2.0 was prohibited in 2011 by RFC 6176, and SSL 3.0 followed in June 2015 by RFC 7568

History – (2)

- TLS - IETF RFC
  - TLS 1.0 (SSL 3.1): RFC 2246 in 1999.
    - Backward compatible to SSL 3.0
    - CBC vulnerability discovered in 2002
  - TLS 1.1 (SSL 3.2): RFC 4346 in 2006
    - Prevent CBC attacks
  - TLS 1.2 (SSL 3.3): RFC 5246 in 2008
    - Enhance security strength
    - Introduce new cryptographic algorithms
  - TLS 1.3: RFC 8446 in 2018

SSL/TLS Negotiation

- (C) Request a secure connection, and present a list of supported ciphers and hash functions
- (S) Select common cipher and hash function, and send back with server's digital certificate
- (C) Confirm the validity of the certificate
- (C) Encrypt a random number with server's public key, and send it to server
- (C/S) Generate session key(s) from the random number

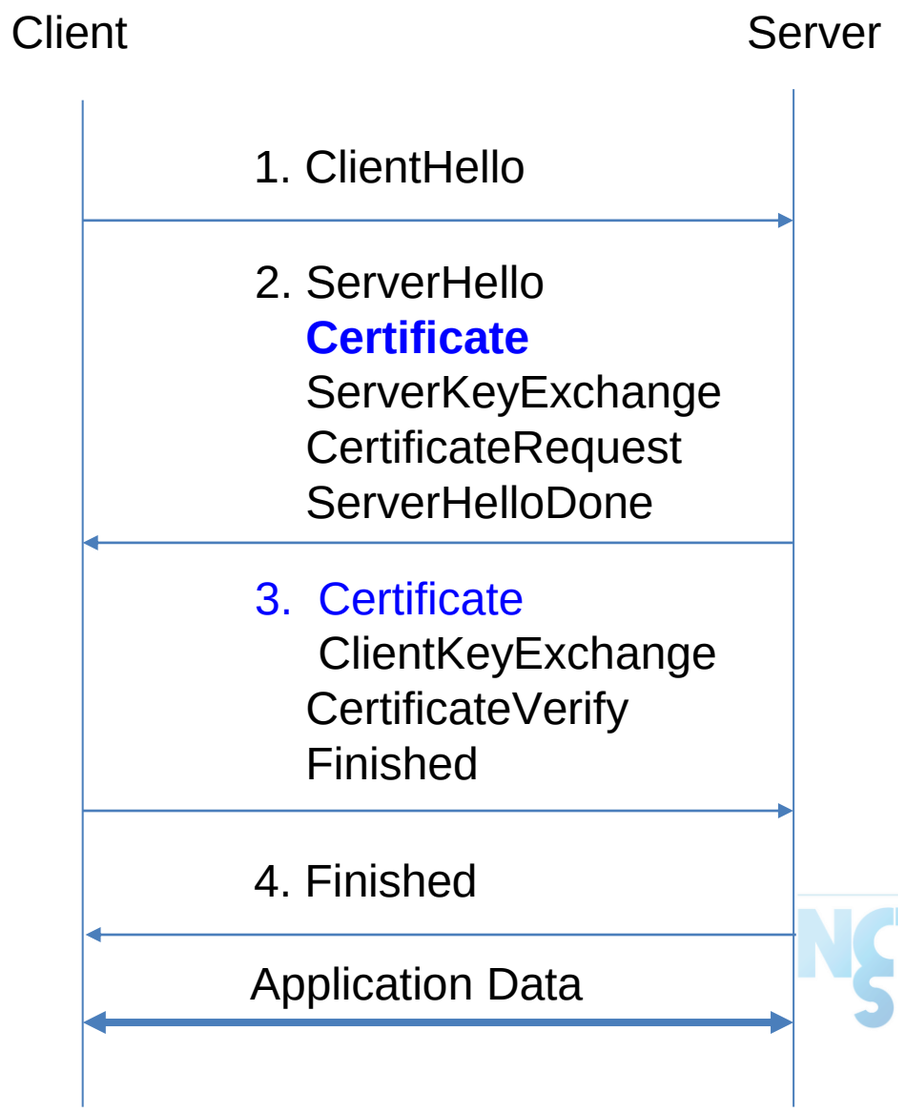
C: Client / S: Server

SSL/TLS Applications

- Implemented on top of Transport Layer protocols
  - TCP
  - UDP (DTLS)
- Protect application-specific protocols
  - HTTP, FTP, SMTP, NNTP, …
  - VPN (OpenVPN), SIP, VoIP
- Activate SSL/TLS connection
  - Use a different port number (https/443, smtps/465)
  - Use a protocol specific mechanism (STARTTLS)

SSL/TLS Problems for Virtual Hosts

- At step 2, the server has to select and send the certificate to the client immediately after the ClientHello.
- At this moment, it doesn't have any information about the requested host name (which will only follow later in the Host: HTTP header, after completion of the full handshake).



Support for Named-based Virtual Servers

- Two solutions:
  - Wildcard certificate (all virtual servers belong to the same domain)
  - Add all virtual host names in subjectAltName
    - Disadvantages:

    Certificate needs reissuing whenever adding a new virtual server
- Server Name Indication (SNI) extension (RFC 4366)
  - Allows the client to include the FQDN of the host the client wants to connect to in the ClientHello message.
  - http://wiki.apache.org/httpd/NameBasedSSLVHostsWithSNI
  - The client browser must also support SNI
  - https://www.digicert.com/ssl-support/apache-multiple-ssl-certificates-using-sni.htm

OpenSSL

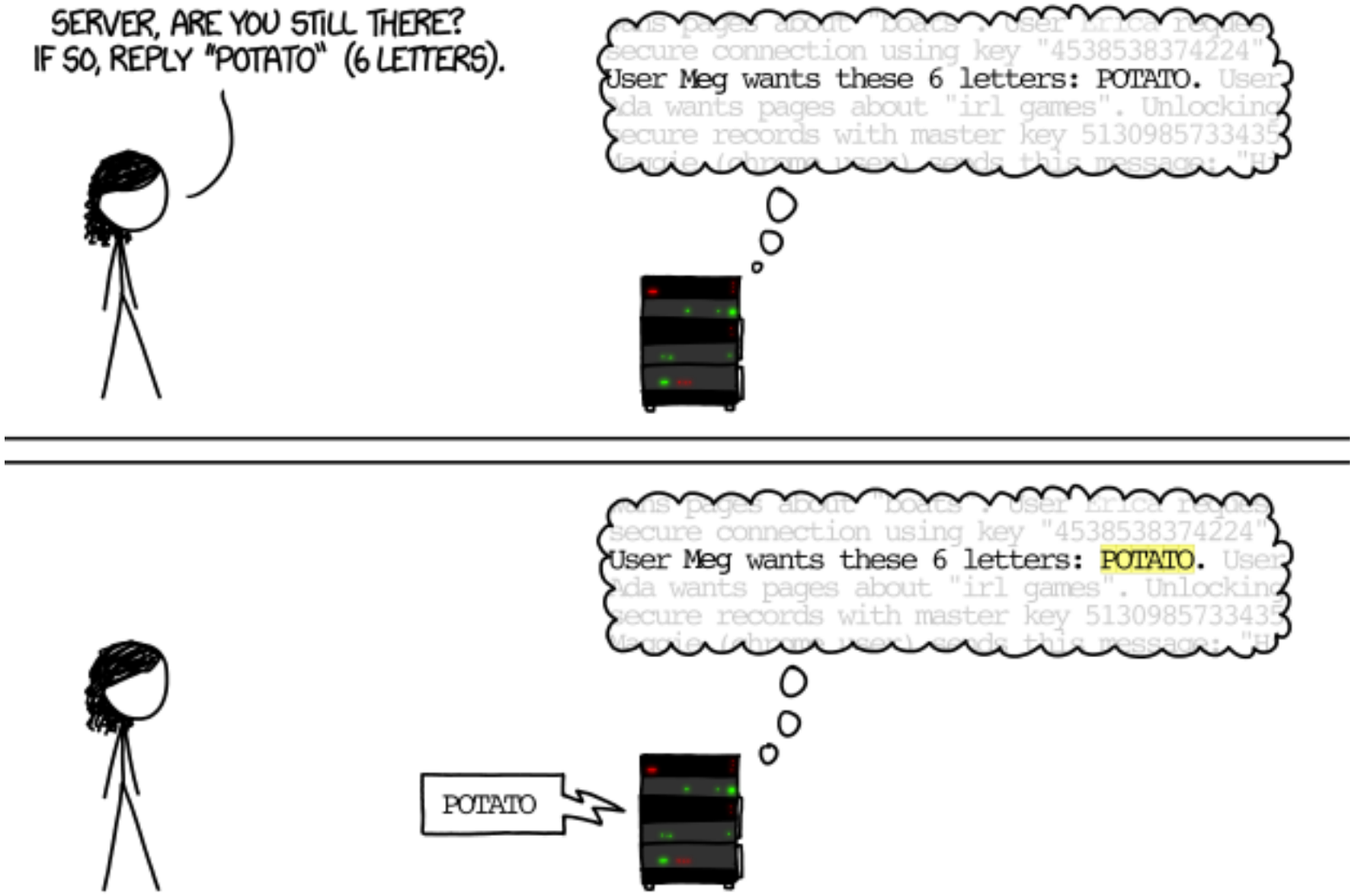
OpenSSL

- https://www.openssl.org/
- In system
  - /usr/src/crypto/openssl
- In ports
  - security/openssl
- SSL library selection (in make.conf)
  - WITH_ options is deprecated
    - WITH_OPENSSL_BASE, WITH_OPENSSL_PORT
  - Base OpenSSL and Ports' OpenSSL, LibreSSL or their -devel versions
    - Possible values: base, openssl, openssl-devel, libressl, libressl-devel
    - DEFAULT_VERSIONS+=ssl=base https://wiki.freebsd.org/DEFAULT_VERSIONS

Heartbleed bug

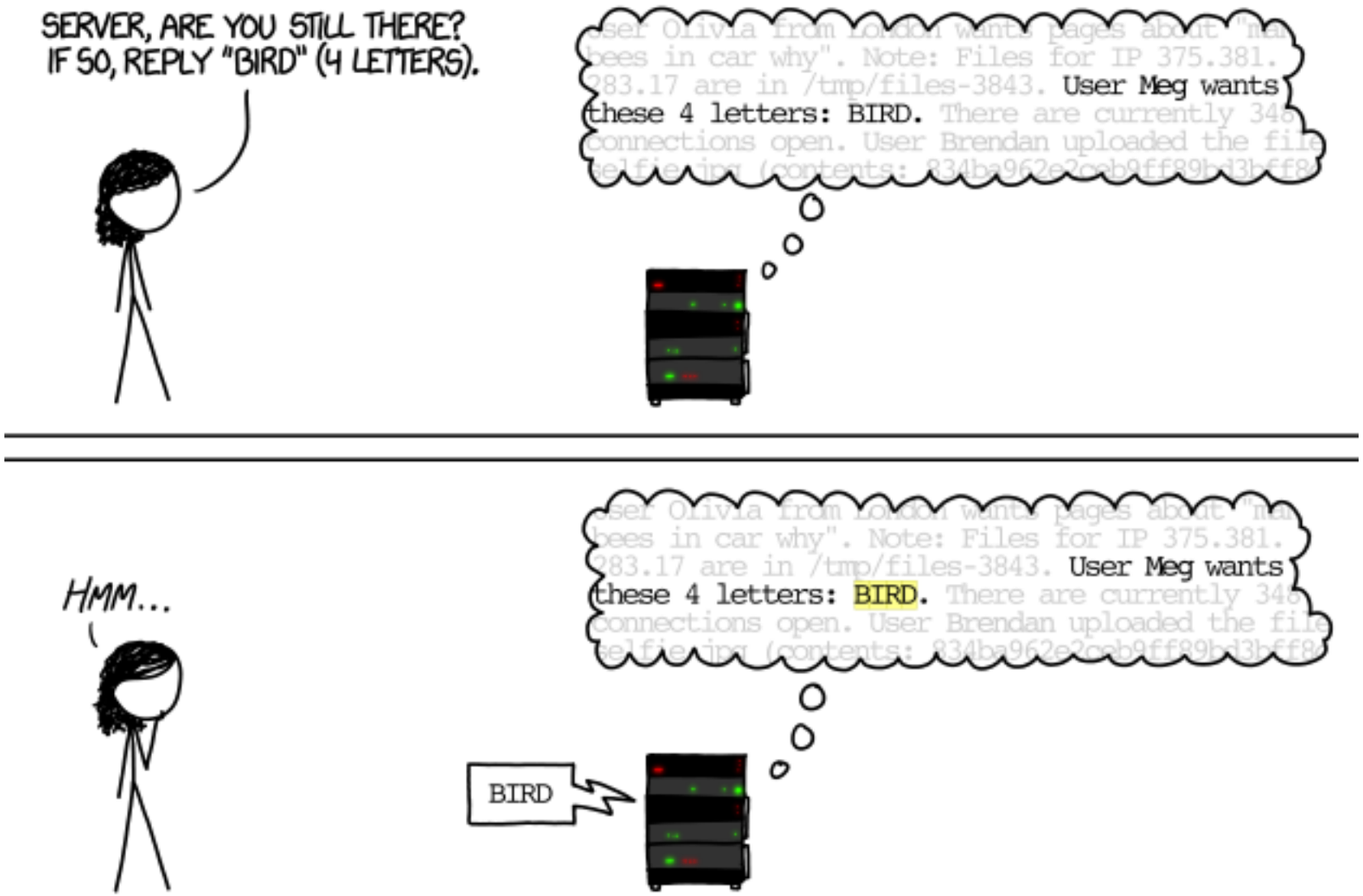
- CVE-2014-0160
- http://heartbleed.com/
- https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140407.txt
- Test https://filippo.io/heartbleed/

Heartbleed illustrated (1)



https://teskalabs.com/blog/heartbleed

Heartbleed illustrated (2)



https://teskalabs.com/blog/heartbleed

Heartbleed illustrated (3)

https://teskalabs.com/blog/heartbleed

Security Advisories

- https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2014-0160
- https://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories/FreeBSD-SA-14:06.openssl.asc
- https://security-tracker.debian.org/tracker/CVE-2014-0160

Example: Apache SSL settings

Example: Apache SSL settings - Flow

- Flow
  - Generate random seed
  - Generate RootCA
    - Generate private key of RootCA
    - Fill the Request of Certificate.
    - Sign the certificate itself.
  - Generate certificate of Web Server
    - Generate private key of Web Server
    - Fill the Request of certificate
    - Sign the certificate using RootCA
  - Modify apache configuration and restart apache

Example: Apache SSL settings - Generate random seed

- openssl rand -out rnd-file num
  - % openssl rand -out /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/.rnd 1024

- chmod go-rwx rnd-file
  - % chmod go-rwx /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/.rnd

Example: Apache SSL settings - Generate private key of RootCA

- openssl genrsa -aes256 -rand rnd-file -out rootca-key-file num
  - % openssl genrsa -aes256 -rand /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/.rnd \
    -out /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.key.pem 2048
    - Note: phrase are asked (something like password)
    - openssl-genrsa(1)
- chmod go-rwx rootca-key-file
  - % chmod go-rwx /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.key.pem

Example: Apache SSL settings - Fill the Request of Certificate

- openssl req -new -key rootca-key-file -out rootca-req-file
  - % openssl req -new -key /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.key.pem \
    -out /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.req.pem
- chmod go-rwx rootca-req-file
  - % chmod go-rwx /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.req.pem

```
Enter pass phrase for rootca-key-file:

Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:TW
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Taiwan
Locality Name (eg, city) []:HsinChu
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:NCTU
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:CS
Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:nasa.cs.nctu.edu.tw
Email Address []:tsaimh@cs.nctu.edu.tw

A challenge password []: (No need, Enter please)
An optional company name []: (Enter please)
```

Example: Apache SSL settings - Sign the certificate itself (1)

- openssl x509 -req -days num -sha1 -extfile path_of_openssl.cnf -extensions v3_ca -signkey rootca-key-file -in rootca-req-file -out rootca-crt-file

  % openssl x509 -req -days 5109 -sha1 -extfile /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf -extensions v3_ca -signkey /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.key.pem -in /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.req.pem -out /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.crt.pem

Example: Apache SSL settings - Sign the certificate itself (2)

- rm -f rootca-req-file
  - % rm -f /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.req.pem
- chmod go-rwx rootca-crt-file
  - % chmod go-rwx /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.crt.pem

Example: Apache SSL settings - Generate private key of Web Server

- openssl genrsa -out host-key-file num
  - % openssl genrsa -out /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.key.pem 2048

- chmod go-rwx host-key-file
  - % chmod go-rwx /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.key.pem

Example: Apache SSL settings - Fill the Request of Certificate

- openssl req -new -key host-key-file -out host-req-file
  - % openssl req -new -key /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.key.pem -out /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.req.pem

- chmod go-rwx host-req-file
  - % chmod go-rwx /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.req.pem

Example: Apache SSL settings - Sign the certificate using RootCA (1)

- Transmit host-req-file to Root CA, and do following steps in RootCA
  - openssl x509 -req -days num -sha1 -extfile path_of_openssl.cnf -extensions v3_ca -CA rootca-crt-file -CAkey rootca-key-file -CAserial rootca-srl-file -CAcreateserial -in host-req-file -out host-crt-file

Example: Apache SSL settings - Sign the certificate using RootCA (2)

- Transmit host-req-file to Root CA, and do following steps in RootCA
  - % openssl x509 -req -days 365 -sha1 -extfile /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf
    -extensions v3_ca -CA /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.crt.pem
    -CAkey /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.key.pem
    -CAserial /etc/ssl/RootCA/private/rootca.srl -CAcreateserial
    -in /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.req.pem
    -out /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.crt.pem
  - rm -f host-req-file (in both RootCA and Web Server)
    - % rm -f /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.req.pem
  - Transmit host-crt-file back to Web Server

Example: Apache SSL settings - Certificate Authority

- Include etc/apache22/extra/httpd-ssl.conf

```
##
## SSL Virtual Host Context
##
<VirtualHost _default_:443>
#   General setup for the virtual host
DocumentRoot /home/wwwadm/data
<Directory "/home/wwwadm/data">
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
</Directory>
ServerName nasa.cs.nctu.edu.tw:443
ServerAdmin tsaimh@nasa.cs.nctu.edu.tw
ErrorLog /var/log/httpd/nasa.cs-error.log
CustomLog /var/log/httpd/nasa.cs-access.log common
Q
SSLEngine on
SSLCipherSuite
ALL:!ADH:!EXPORT56:RC4+RSA:+HIGH:+MEDIUM:+LOW:!SSLv2:+EXP:+eNULL
SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/nasa/nasa.crt.pem
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/nasa/private/nasa.key.pem
```

View the content of Certificate - (1)

- % vim host-crt-file

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIE0DCCA7igAwIBAgIJAL5UBzbv+hl1MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBBQUAMIGgMQswCQYD
VQQGEwJUVzEPMA0GA1UECBMGVGFpd2FuMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdIc2luQ2h1MQ0wCwYD
VQQKEwROQ1RVMQswCQYDVQQLEwJBTTEiMCAGA1UEAxMZZXZpbGJpZzUubWF0aC5u
.....
9xMw8qMBHnxUVHOUVbECAwEAAaOCAQkwggEFMB0GA1UdDgQWBBR958Azmc9N7gbm
kFLgfOpw+9RW9TCB1QYDVR0jBIHNMIHKgBR958Azmc9N7gbmkFLgfOpw+9RW9aGB
pqSBozCBoDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVFcxDzANBgNVBAgTBlRhaXdhbjEQMA4GA1UEBxMH
SHNpbkNodTENMAsGA1UEChMETkNUVTELMAkGA1UECxMCQU0xIjAgBgNVBAMTGWV2
aWxiaWc1Lm1hdGgubmN0dS5lZHUudHcxLjAsBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWH3JhbmR5QGV2
aWxiaWc1Lm1hdGgubmN0dS5lZHUudHeCCQC+VAc27/oZdTAMBgNVHRMEBTADAQH/
MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBBQUAA4IBAQCLkNba9LSpCTOh7Ws3h18WSKQXVxnLHxWUepC8
ZG3Q/dT++L54EiyBLmXwnr67gfUPhN1Qb/v1ixThlNBIjIrOZvEiyqjrmrQBABpt
x0+APW8TAdYfslQvGfhDptNeKWoYc7fxlxw3TXwQf2JhL+a10m2ZeEMSg1iuIyqg
+Dq3jGCb3R66NoKo/ToO5J6CAnkG7spYiDNukkvoEPNKaqXMC3K6pOzBDQwWBpH7
pCE9dEqbmHvUb+hwvI2OTJAKcM0G1wBmFF7au1G9e6O9hj34voppLdfVz5+mu5ai
ELgGQXpVrFPSzZG0PyAr5rxtOI8E7yl7jl2pu7yXk9jgsiWl
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

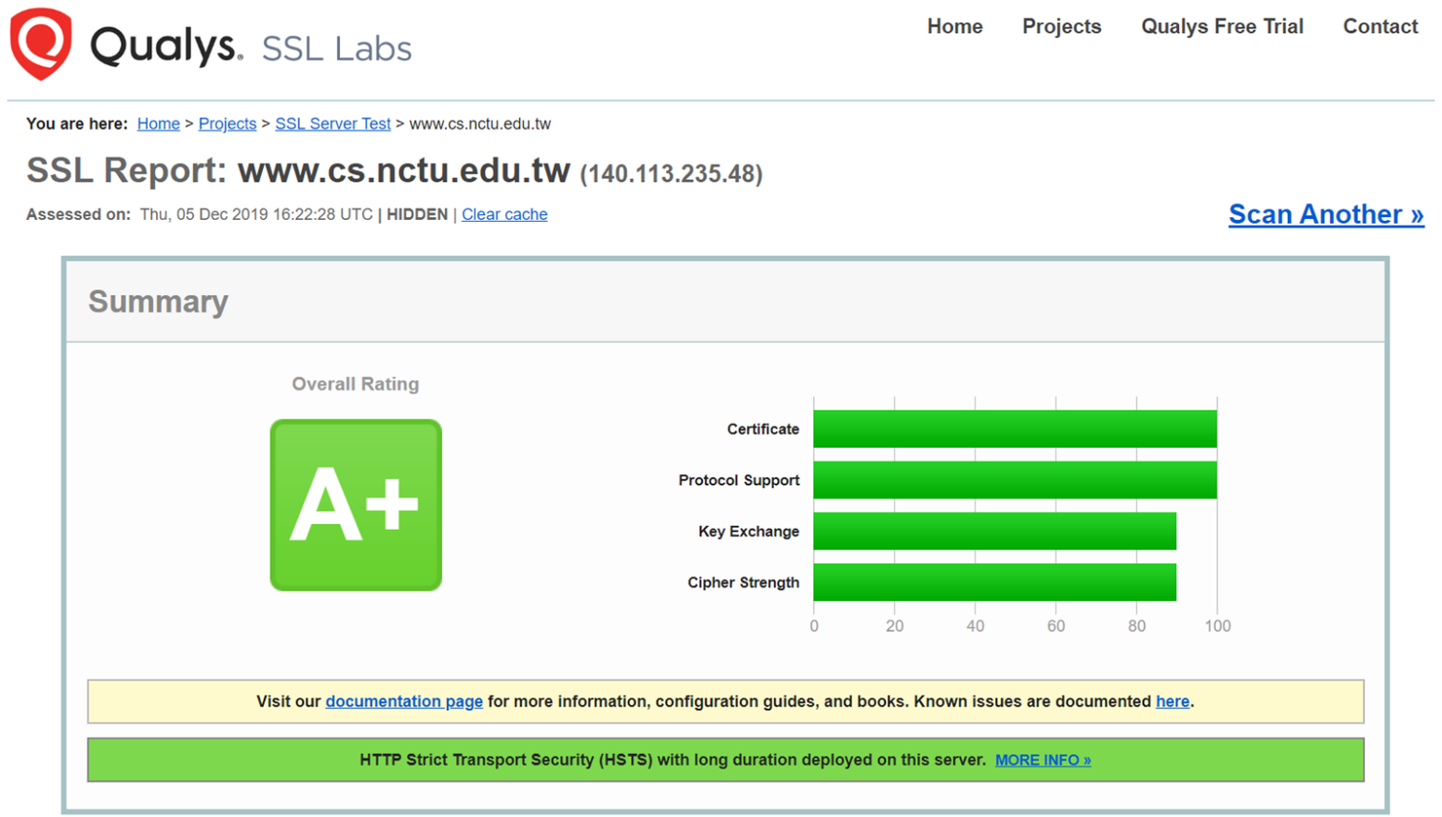
View the content of Certificate - (2)

- % openssl x509 -text -in host-crt-file

```
Certificate:
    Data:
        ......
        Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
        Issuer: C=TW, ST=Taiwan, L=HsinChu, O=NCTU, OU=CS, CN=../emailAddress=..
        Validity ...
        Subject: C=TW, ST=Taiwan, L=HsinChu, O=NCTU, OU=CS, CN=../emailAddress=.
        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
            RSA Public Key: (2048 bit)
                Modulus (2048 bit):
                    ......
                Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
        X509v3 extensions:
            ......
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
        8b:90:d6:da:f4:b4:a9:09:33:a1:ed:6b:37:87:5f:16:48:a4:
        ......
        e0:b2:25:a5
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIE0DCCA7igAwIBAgIJAL5UBzbv+hl1MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBBQUAMIGgMQswCQYD
......
ELgGQXpVrFPSzZG0PyAr5rxtOI8E7yl7jl2pu7yXk9jgsiWl
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

SSL Server Test

- https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/
- https://github.com/ssllabs/research/wiki/SSL-and-TLS-Deployment-Best-Practices



Appendix: PGP

PGP

- Pretty Good Privacy
- Public key system
  - Encryption
  - Signature
- security/gnupg (GNU Privacy Guard)
- Will talk more in Network Administration
- Reference:
  - http://security.nknu.edu.tw/textbook/chap15.pdf
  - http://blog.theerrorlog.com/using-gpg-zh.html